

PRICE ONE CENT.

PRICE ONE CENT.

EXTRA HARRISON!

The President Renominated at Minneapolis.

His Forces Proved Too Strong for the Plumed Knight.

End of the Long Fight in the Republican National Convention.

The Blaine Contingent Unable to Break the Lines of the Administrations Allies.

Work of the Committee on Credentials and the Framers of the Platform.

High Protection and the Force Bill Indorse—A Straddle on Silver Coinage.

Nominating Speeches by Depew, Spooner and McComas—A Scene of Tumultuous Enthusiasm.

Special to the Evening World by Direct Wire from the Convention Hall.

CONVENTION HALL, MINNEAPOLIS, JUNE 10.—President Benjamin Harrison has just been renominated by the Republican National Convention.

The ranks of the President's supporters, as deduced by the proceedings of yesterday, withstood all attacks designed to draw off votes to the favorite sons—McKinley, Alger, Sherman, Reed and Culom—and the result was a final test was the decisive success of the Administration faction.

The announcement of the result of the contest has caused a scene of the most tumultuous enthusiasm.

HARRISON WON THE SKIRMISH.

Special to the Evening World by Direct Wire from the Convention Hall. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—When the Convention adjourned its session at 1:30 (1:30 New York time) this morning it was evident that it was the opinion of the great majority of those who had followed its proceedings to the close a decisive victory had been won by the friends of President Harrison.

clusively—that the friends of Mr. Blaine were in the minority, and that the claims which have been made for him by the anti-Harrison managers have been without foundation, while the figures, which have been given out by the Harrison leaders are not far from correct.



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN FASSETT ADDRESSING THE CONVENTION.

The vote on the substitution of the minority report for that of the majority of the committee on Credentials is regarded as a decisive test of strength of the two leading candidates. The motion was rejected by a vote of 463 to 423 which gives a clear majority of 12 for Harrison and on the vote which followed, the report of the majority was adopted by a vote of 476 to 395, showing that a gain of 13 votes had been made by the President's friends, and that Blaine had lost 58.

It convinced many anti-Harrison men. Many of the anti-Harrison men had left the hall after the first vote, evidently believing the question at issue had been fully decided. An offset to this view of the extreme Blaine element is expressed in the statement made to the correspondent of THE EVENING WORLD by Gen. James S. Clarkson, just as he was leaving the hall after the session had been adjourned.

"If the proceedings to-night," he said, "show anything at all, they indicate very clearly that Mr. Harrison is defeated. He can never receive the nomination on the first ballot and in that case Mr. Blaine is as good as elected."

His tone was positive but his appearance and expression were far from indicating that he was pleased with the situation. When pressed for a further explanation of his views he said: "I can't say anything more at present, but you have my honest opinion and must be satisfied with that."

Talks with other anti-Harrison delegates showed that they were far from appreciating defeat as inevitable and the general drift of their opinion was that the ballots taken in the contest of the two candidates was so nearly equal that in spite of the fact that the Harrison element had won a victory in the preliminary engagement, it was by no means certain that they would hold their entire vote when it came to balloting for the candidates, and that the probability that the choice would fall upon some dark horse was stronger than ever.

The intense interest in this first night session of the Convention was shown by the fact that the great auditorium of the Exposition hall was packed long before the appointed hour for reassembling. Not a vacant seat could be seen from the platform in the evening when the delegates had all arrived, and while many had taken their seats and were calmly awaiting the sound of Chairman McKinley's gavel calling the assembly to order, the majority gathered in groups in the aisles and were eagerly discussing the situation and its probable outcome.

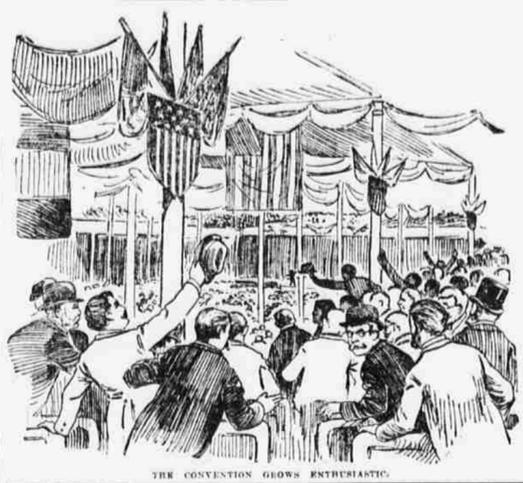
Curiosity Aroused. It was generally felt that the Convention was on the eve of a decisive struggle which would disclose the relative strength of the leaders, whose names have been in everybody's mouth for the past week. The claims made by each side had been so positively asserted that curiosity to know the exact status of the two factions had been aroused to the highest pitch.

The absorbing topic of the afternoon had been the caucus held by the Harrison delegates immediately after the morning session, when it had been announced that 620 had been sold by the vote for Harrison through thick and thin. This had brought consternation to the Blaine ranks at first, but later when Messrs. Platt and Clarkson had issued their manifestoes proclaiming that in the meeting alternate, as well as delegates had been counted, and that the whole affair was a fake and these lieutenants had characterized it as a "cold, clammy bluff" the confidence of their followers was somewhat restored.

In the delegate enclosure on the main floor of the auditorium before the Convention opened its session a great deal of missionary work was going forward on the part of the Blaine managers. Mr. Platt was rushing around as lively as a cricket, button-holing delegates here and there in the center of the floor, and Clarkson was conducting a similar campaign on the right flank.

Fassett was one of the most active of the lieutenants, and even Warner Miller was putting in big blocks of hard work, together with Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and ex-Gov. Foraker, of Ohio.

Every effort was being made to keep the ranks together and present the solid phalanx to the enemy. Depew Hostiles. On the other side Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was one of the most active hustlers among the Administration forces. He and senators Culom and Spooner, together with Senators Hisscock and the other Harrison lieutenants, were looking after the weak places in their ranks, if there were any, and inspiring their followers with courage. It looked as if they were going to push matters. After they had made their public announcement in the afternoon of their ability to carry things in the convention, and though neither side had disclosed its programme beforehand, the Harrison managers were generally expected to take the lead, and they did so at the first opportunity.



THE CONVENTION GROWS ENTHUSIASTIC.

total darkness, and in such a nervous and tightly packed throng there is no telling what panic or accident might occur. Outside the hall while the crowds were flowing in, the bands, which escorted the various clubs from the city, were having a musical contest, while several of the enthusiastic contingents of shouters were letting off Roman candles and rockets and burning red tapers, which lighted up the gray walls of the Exposition Hall with a brilliant illumination. Within the hall from Chicago stationed in the gallery covered with festoons of flags and old-gold drapery, was giving a preliminary concert at which popular songs and operatic airs were given in fine style. When they struck up "Dixie," a lot of Southern delegates joined in the chorus, and made the hall ring.

Whiling Away Time With Song. The private war of the audience singing and they enjoyed themselves in this manner until the convention was called to order at about 10 o'clock by the Chairman.

The Harrison forces at once came to the front and Dr. Depew set the ball rolling by asking the privilege of calling for a speech from Col. Thompson of Indiana, the President's State, whom he introduced as a man who had attended every Republican convention that had ever been held and had cast his first vote sixty years ago. He was celebrating his eighty-third birthday this day, Mr. Depew said.

The privilege was accorded and the venerable, white-haired Col. Thompson stepped to the stage, where he made a short speech full of Republican enthusiasm, in a remarkably clear and strong voice, and told his fellow-delegates that he felt as young as he was years ago, despite his years. He made no allusion to the candidates, but his patriotic sentiments were received with great applause. The light that every one was looking forward to was brought on when Chairman McKinley called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, and Gen. Cogswell of Massachusetts, its chairman, came forward in response.

Gen. Cogswell is a person of large gifts and high-pitched voice, which he used with such effect as to split it occasionally into a cracked falsetto, whereat the audience indulged frequently in great merriment. He announced that he understood that he was to be presented to the convention afterwards, but he represented the majority of the Committee and declared that it had disposed of the contests in a fair, honest and open manner, and with as much despatch as possible, but it had been impossible to prepare a written report for lack of time.

He stated that there had been twenty-four different contests, and then enumerated the lists in the various States, which included Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, Oklahoma and Utah.

Then followed the reading of the minority report, in which a protest was made against the seating of the four contesting delegates-at-large in Alabama, and the two contesting delegates in the Ninth District of the same State.

These delegates were all Harrison men and had been allowed to slip in unawares by the Committee, which was anti-Harrison in its composition, and the minority report came from the latter faction.

Acrimony and Hard Feeling. It proved to be the point on which the entire interest of the evening was concentrated, and before the questions which arose over it was settled the Convention had become so noisy that the speaker who was shut off under the five-minute rule, remarking: "I am glad to say we are not all know-nothings, as my colleague here seems to be."

Mr. Miller glared at his colleague, but the call for the question had become so noisy from all parts of the hall that the debate was brought to a close.

The Roll Called. Just before midnight the question was put on the substitution of the minority for the majority report. The ayes and nays appeared to be almost equal, and there was a demand for the call of the roll, which the clerk proceeded to make.

minority report, was announced the Harrison men went wild with joy and began cheering and waving hats, handkerchiefs and anything they could lay hands on, while the entire audience joined.

The galleries at that hour were almost empty, but there were several thousand people in the lower tiers. The cheering broke out several times and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Mr. Depew led in the cheering and jumped upon his chair, waving his hat in one hand and his handkerchief in the other.

The Blaine men sat still and tried to smile indifferently, but it was hard work. It was 1:30 when the result was announced, and then a motion was made to adopt the majority report.

The Platform Unanimously Adopted. At this hour every one looked for an adjournment, but ex-Gov. Foraker, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was called on to make his report. He read the platform of the party. "The tariff, reciprocity, bimetallism, pauper immigration and anti-trust planks were applauded loudly, and the Nicaragua canal plank was inserted for the exclusive benefit of Mr. Miller.

The plank commending the wise and prudent administration of President Harrison was greeted enthusiastically, and the cheering lasted so long that Mr. Foraker seemed somewhat embarrassed.

The platform was unanimously adopted on Mr. Depew's motion, who remarked that it was the best platform he had ever heard.

The adjournment was taken at 1:30 (which is 2:30 New York time) until 10 a. m. today.

THE PLATFORM. The following is the platform as completed by the Committee on Resolutions: The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican

two views of ex-Gov. Cogswell, of Illinois. (Sketches from life June 7.)

Protection. We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

Reciprocity. We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions under such provisions, to be determined by the legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions under such provisions, to be determined by the legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions under such provisions, to be determined by the legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions under such provisions, to be determined by the legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions under such provisions, to be determined by the legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.



BENJAMIN HARRISON, Renominated as the Republican Candidate for President.

efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality. Penalties. Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

Foreign Relations. We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

Irish Home Rule and Russian Persecution. The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of Home Rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men.

Lower Letter Postage. We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

Nicaragua Canal. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States Government.

Territories. We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Aid Lands. We favor cession, subject to the Homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The Columbian Exposition. The world's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

Intemperance. We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Benjamin Harrison's Career. Sunday-School Teacher, Soldier, Lawyer, Senator and Then President. Benjamin Harrison was fifty-nine years old, if he lives till Aug. 29 next, for he was born on that day in 1833 in the famous log cabin of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, at North Bend, O.

Benjamin Harrison was a Round-head in the days of Oliver Cromwell. He was Gen. Ben. Harrison, and he was appointed by Cromwell as one of the Commissioners to try King Charles I. for treason. He was a rigid Presbyterian, and signed the King's death warrant, but at the restoration King Charles II. ordered Gen. Benjamin Harrison's head off, and he was beheaded Oct. 15, 1660.

Benjamin Harrison was a Round-head in the days of Oliver Cromwell. He was Gen. Ben. Harrison, and he was appointed by Cromwell as one of the Commissioners to try King Charles I. for treason. He was a rigid Presbyterian, and signed the King's death warrant, but at the restoration King Charles II. ordered Gen. Benjamin Harrison's head off, and he was beheaded Oct. 15, 1660.

stump for Lincoln in 1859. He got his first office in 1860, when he was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

GEN. HARRISON'S WAR RECORD. In 1862 Harrison, still poor and with a wife and baby, was asked by Gov. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, to help raise a company of volunteers. He did it and set out for the front as a second lieutenant. He became a Captain and then Colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment. For some time his regiment had little to do but guard or garrison duty in Kentucky and Tennessee, but the time came when Col. Harrison was in front at Resaca and later on at Peach Tree Creek, and his behavior in those engagements was rewarded with a Brigadier-General's rank.

Harrison served till the close of the war, but received no wound. On his return to Indianapolis Gen. Harrison received again his office of Supreme Court Reporter, and was soon recognized as one of the leaders of the party in the State.

OFFERED FOR GOVERNOR OF INDIANA. In 1870 he was nominated for Governor by the State Central Committee, the nominee of the Convention, Godlove S. Orth, having withdrawn. Harrison was absent from the State at the time, but hurried back to fight his party's battle in a fair hope. It was the year when Tilden and Hendricks swept the country, and when James Williams was the Democratic candidate. Harrison was beaten, but the campaign made Harrison more widely known than ever, and in 1880 he was elected United States Senator for six years.

In 1880 the Senator carried the Legislature, and Senator Turpie, a Democrat, was elected to succeed Senator Harrison.



BENJAMIN HARRISON'S CAREER. Sunday-School Teacher, Soldier, Lawyer, Senator and Then President.

INGALLS ENTERS THE HALL. (Sketches from life June 7.) Two years later the Republican National Convention at Chicago, after struggling vainly for a whole week to concentrate upon John Sherman, Judge Gresham or Depew, and hoping all the time for a word from Blaine taking hold of the "penmanship" destination, nominated Benjamin Harrison on the eighth ballot for President of the United States. That was June 25.

The Democrats had, two weeks before, nominated Grover Cleveland. Harrison carried the State of New York and won by a majority of the Electoral College, though Cleveland received 100,000 majority of the popular vote.

INAUGURATED PRESIDENT DURING A RAINSTORM. Harrison and Morton were inaugurated March 5, 1889, in a drizzling rain. Next day President Harrison announced his Cabinet, headed by James O. Blaine, "the magister man from Maine" because his Secretary of State.

What has happened since then everybody knows. The passage of the McKinley bill with the softening reciprocity clauses framed and passed by the "penmanship" destination, Italy over the lynching of those unconvicted murderers in New Orleans; the Chilian controversy; the Behring Sea difficulty; the Pension Bureau affair; the Wanamaker charges—all these are so recent that to relate their story here would be but beating old straw.



TOM REED SPEAKING. (Sketches from life June 7.)

Benjamin Harrison is not a magnetic man. He is old, calculating, clear-headed. He is an effective speaker, but not an orator. His great successes have been in argument before learned courts, and his capacity for assuiling the "points" of a case and adducing arguments therefrom is said to be remarkable.

He is a staunch Presbyterian and once taught a Bible class in the first Sunday-school at Indianapolis.

COMING EVENTS. The Ladies' Epworth Aid Society will give a grand concert and street rally and Bazaar on Saturday, June 12, at the Central Trust Building, 514 Broadway, Sixth-seventh street and Third-avenue.